

phyllopoda is now biramous, anterior thoracic appendages are clearly divisible into a bilobed exopodite and a broad segmented endopodite and an epipodite at its base. All the segments of the appendages bear spines. The antennae now tend to lose their typical stenopodial biramous structure adapted for swimming and appear as broad phyllopods as in the adult. The caudal furci are represented by a pair of stumps with scarce bristles.

Juvenile stage

The juvenile attains a length of 4 mm. at the completion of larval development. It more or less resembles the adult except for the difference in size and the absence of the ovisac or a pair of penial structures. The sex of the animal is not ascertainable at this stage. The eyes, sessile in their first appearance, now become pedunculated. The lateral lobes on which they are located lengthen and separate from rest of the head region.

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29. FURTHER RECORDS OF MARINE WOOD-BORERS (TEREDINIDAE: MOLLUSCA) FROM BOMBAY WATERS

Shipworms of the family Teredinidae are fairly common in Indian waters and nine species have been recorded from the Bombay coast (Palekar *et al.* 1964). In the course of a systematic study of the incidence and control of marine wood-borers at Bombay, two additional species hitherto unrecorded from the Bombay coast were collected and are briefly reported in this note.

During March 1964, a single specimen of *Bankia nordi* Moll 69 mm. long (terminal portion of the pallets missing) was collected from a destroyed timber piece at the Sewri timber pond. On 2 November 1964, four specimens of *Teredo clappi* Bartsch (all ovigerous females, ranging from 17 mm. to 21 mm. in length) were collected from the base of a living mangrove tree at Cuffe Parade. The holes on the mangrove stem were situated 7 to 9 in. above mud level and about 36 in. below high

water mark. Subsequent attempts to procure additional specimens of the above two species have not been successful.

B. nordi has been recently recorded from Pamban (Rameswaram) (Nair 1962) and the present record extends its distribution to the west coast of India. Singapore, Indo-China, Sumatra, and New Guinea are the other localities from which this species has been reported.

Certain borers belonging to the genera *Teredo*, *Bankia*, and *Bactronophorus* are known to attack living mangroves (Roonwal 1954, Ganapati & Rao 1959), though *T. clappi* has not so far been known to have this tendency. This species, known from Florida, Bermuda, West Indies, the Caribbean coast (canal zone), Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, has not so far been recorded from the Indian coast. However, Turner (personal communication dated 3-1-1965) is of the view that *T. (Zopoteredo) trulliformis* Miller reported from Visakhapatnam (Nagabhushanam 1955) and *T. (Coeloteredo) renschi* Roch reported from Madras (Nair 1964) are synonymous with *T. clappi*. If this view is accepted *T. clappi*, with the present record from Bombay, would appear to be not so very rare in Indian waters.

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